need to exercise a great deal of tact if they hope to

succeed. The opposition to him is greater than any

he has recently had to encounter. Whether it is

a dangerous one or not depends in great measure

marked THE TRIBUNE correspondent, changing the

"Undoubtedly," was the reply. "There is a sort of unwritten law in our district that a Representa-

tive who has served acceptably one term shall be

reëlected. Mr. Hiscock is stronger in the district

to-day than he ever was, and you know that he has

always been popular. I have heard that he would

prefer to retire from public life, but he will be nomi-

nated by acclamation and will accept. His constit-

uents have been very much gratified with his

"Syracuse is a sort of headquarters for the National movement," I observed. "You have Junio

"Only in the city. The leaders of the new party

are made up of two classes of men-those who have

been unfortunate in business or are suffering from

the present depression, and those who hope to get

A GOOD WORD FOR MINNESOTA.

POLITICS AND CROPS.

TALK WITH GENERAL AVERILL-SOUND VIEWS ON

CURRENCY IN THE NORTHWEST-DISTRUST OF

THE DEMOCRACY - WHEAT IN MINNESOTA-

An influential Western Republican remarked to a

consin and Iowa would, in the end, be found acting

with the East in favor of honest money and in the

defence of the public faith. The Republican party

them all for many years to come) has already taken

its position on the right side of the public questions

in Congress have sometimes wavered a little

but the influences to which they have thus yielded

of Congress from that State to a correspondent of

THE TRIBUNE a month after the adjournment of

Congress in 1874. That session will long be

remembered for the exhaustive debate on the cur-

rency question which took place in the Senate. "I

accord with those of other States, and desirous that

the volume of outstanding greenbacks should be in-

creased. I have not seen an Inflationist since my

return home. We have abundant crops, and there

There is every reason to believe that the opinions

of the people of Minnesota on this question have

not changed in the last four years. General John T.

Averill, who formerly represented the St. Paul Dis-

trict in Congress, and who is one of the leading busi-

ness men in the capital city of his State, was found

at the Fifth Avenue Hotel yesterday, and spoke

without reserve of the drift of political opinion at

home. He said that the National party has gained

no foothold in Minnesota, although Ignatius Don-

nelly and a few followers have been diligently at

work for years planting the seeds of inflation and

watering the young plant as it sprung up. "They

don't make any headway," said General Averill,

because they have not yet been able to harness up

anything." He meant by that figure of speech that

they were unable to show any good rea-son for the acceptance of their doctrines. It

more populous than Minnesota, and which raised

last year 40,000,000 bushels of wheat, for which

they found good markets at remunerative prices,

to tell them that they are suffering on account of

the contraction of the currency and the efforts of

the Administration to bring about forced resump-

tion. They are not suffering at all, and they know

very well that when the currency of the United

States becomes conformed to the currency of the

world, less toll will be taken from their wheat to

pay exchanges, premiums on gold, etc., not only for the crop they sell, but for everything they buy.

General Averill says there is discoverable in the

West a growing distrust of the Democracy, and a

feeling that it will not be safe to place in its

bands the power to meddle with the financial in-

terests of the country. This sentiment, he thinks

is so general that the Republican party, remaining

true to its principles, has great reason to hope for

are abundant.

The manufacturing district of Minneapolis, devastated by the great explosion a few months ago, has been rapidly rebuilt and many of the mills are about ready to resume work. The capacity of the

is an insult to the people of a State

is no scarcity of currency."

supposed," he continued, "that our people were in

MINNEAPOLIS REBUILT.

has the Democracy.

course on the Potter Committee."

there. Is the new party strong ?"

"I suppose Mr. Hiscock will be renominated," re-

upon the course the Senator himself pursues.'

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NEW-YORK POLITICS.

MR. CONKLING AND THE LEGISLATURE. IT CAN BE CARRIED BY THE REPUBLICANS IF

GRUMBLERS ARE PUT ASIDE -- THE STATE CON-VENTION AND WHAT MR. CONKLING SHOULD DO. A gentleman from Central New-York, with whom a staff correspondent of THE TRIBUNE conversed in Albany, has given to the latter his views concerning Mr. Conkling's strength in the State Convention and the Legislature. He thinks the Legislature be carried by the Republicans. It was stated in the course of the conversation that the Republicans of Central New-York comprise at least as many Hayes men as those who regard the Administration with

NOT A BAD OUTLOOK.

UNITY THE ONLY REQUISITE FOR SUCCESS-MR CONKLING, THE HAYES MEN. ETC.

FEOM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.] ALBANY, Aug. 17 .- The people of the interior of this State have not yet began to show much interest in the election which is to take place next November, and it is difficult to find a man who is able to give an intelligent account of the situation of affairs even in his own county.

I met, to-day, in the Delavan House, a Republican from Syracuse who makes it his business to keep informed all the year in regard to the changing currents of popular opinion, and whose judgment and predictions I have in former years learned to accept with great confidence. Our conversation, which is herewith repeated in substance, conveys the information obtained in briefer and more readable form than it could otherwise be given.

"I suppose the Fall campaign has not opened yet in Central New-York," remarked the correspondent of THE TRIBUNE; "have the Republicans begun the discussion of the political issues among themselves in your section of the State ?"

"Very little," was the reply. "We never begin to think much about the election or the issues it is to involve until after the State Convention is held. If you were to visit the political centres in the interior of the State to-day, you might gather individual opinions-very little more."

" Is the sentiment among the Republicans, as far as you have observed it, in favor of holding a State

"Oh, the mass of the Republicans do not seem to eare. In Syracuse, where I reside, both of our Republican newspapers have favored a convention, and I suppose the weight of opinion is in the same direction. At the same time there is no excitement over the subject, and the interest in the convention, if one is held, will be so slight in our Congressional District that if it meets in Saratoga there will not be more than enough Republicans in the two counties, willing to go, to fill the delegation. There are not more than twenty men in the whole district who really care whether a convention is held or not."

"How do Mr. Conkling's friends seem to feel on "I have not talked with the Senator himself on this question. Those who are recognized as his

friends were at first opposed to having any convention; since the new appointments in the New-York Custom House, there has been some change of sentiment among them, and I think they would now vote that a convention should be called." "I suppose the New-York Custom House changes

have been freely discussed among the Republicans in the interior of the State. What has been the general drift of comment upon them f" "You can hardly say that there has been any gen

eral drift. Those changes have, of course, pleased or displeased Republicans as they sympathize with Mr. Conkling or with the Administration."

"Are there many Administration Republicans in Central New-York ?"

Of course there are, I know more about the Congressional District in which I live than of any other, and there I think the Republicans are about equally divided. There are in the Republican party just about as many Hayes men as there are of those who look with suspicion or distrust upon the Administration or who openly attack it. In Syracuse aves party is a little the stronger. Mr. Conkling has no longer any newspaper advocate in that city. The Journal, which formerly supported him through thick and thin now attacks him openly, and The Standard, which has always represented the anti-Conkling Republicans, shows a disposition to remain silent. It does not attack the Senator as formerly, nor can it be said to support him. Before the changes in the New-York Costom House many of the Administration Republicans were really ugly. They said that the Administration would neither assert uself nor allow its friends to fight its battles for it. They were tired of the Conkling dictation, and seeing no other way to escape it, or to prevent the Senator's reflection so long as he had control of the "machine," they were about ready, directly or indirectly, to aid in the election of a Democrat. This class of men are now showing a much better temper. They accept the removal of Arthur and Corpell as an assurance that the Senatorial contestis to he fought out in the Legislature next Winter without the interference of the Federal office-holders in the State. These men now profess a willingness to go in and help elect a Republican Assembly, and take their chances of beating Mr. Conkling in the cancus next Winter."

"Then you do not think that the Custom House changes are likely to have the unfavorable effect

upon the election which many have feared ?" "On the contrary, I believe we are much more likely to carry the Legislature than we would have been if the changes had not been made. Of course, Mr. Conkling's friends will foake just as great ar effort as if nothing had occurred, and the feeling among those opposed to him in favor of saving the Assembly is much better than it was. I believe we shall have a majority in the Legislature, and I have very decided opinious, also, in regard to the result of the Senatorial contest next Winter, but I think

it wise not to discuss that subject now." "What is the feeling among Republicans in Cen tral New-York in regard to Senator Conkling's opposition to the Administration. Has he generally

the sympathy of his party friends ?" . "I have already told you that I estimate that one-balf of the Republicans may be counted as supporters of the Administration, and that sentiment s growing in the party. There is a widespread feeling among Republicans that no one, no matter how high a position he may hold, has a right to foment discord in the party, and especially that this is not the proper time to wash dirty linen of any kind. I have heard many Republicans say that Mr. Hayes is a Republican President, and that if Mr. Conkling does not like him or his policy, it is his duty to make the best of it, and not be going around with a chip on his shoulder inviting the Administration to knock it off. Senator Conkling lost many friends by his course at the Rochester Convention a year ago, even among those who then supported him, and, as a friend of the Senator, I may say here that lis can do nothing that will tend so much to endanger his success next Winter as to repeat those per-

"You do not suppose there is any question about his controlling the State Convention if one is held,

vention any way ; I am certain he will control it if be adopts a conciliatory policy. I don't know that be will ask my advice, but if he should, I should tell him either to stay away from the convention altogether, or, if he went there, to avoid bringing up any question that would provoke heated discusNEW-YORK, MONDAY, AUGUST 19, 1878.

city for making flour will be greatly increased by the setting up of a greater number of stones. It is estimated that 5,000,000 bushels of wheat will be consumed by the Minneapolis mills alone during the coming year. who will be in just the mood to bolt if Mr. Conkling is nominated by the caucus. As matters now stand they would not dare to do it because they would not be sustained by public sentiment in the Republican party at home. All that would be nec-BEER AND SOCIALISTIC RHETORIC. essary to make such a bolt possible would be a row in the party by which the anti-Conkling people in a CHARACTERISTIC GATHERING AT TURTLE BAY few Assembly Districts should be made angry and thus educated up to the point where they would

PARK. sustain their representatives in repudiating the action of the caucus. Mr. Conkling and his friends

About three thousand men and women and

one thousand bables made a "grand demonstration" at Turtle Bay Park, First-ave. and Forty-third-st., yesterday afternoon, by way of celebrating the success of the Socialists in the recent elections in Germany, Justus Schwab and his fraternal beer drinkers were the originators of the festival. Turtle Bay Park, picturesquely situated on the sloping bank overlooking the East River, offers the German laborer every fac'lity for enjoying himself precisely as he would in the old country, as to beer and song. A more peaceable and harmless looking 4,000 were scarcely ever gathered together. Democratic sociability was what the German father and the German mother, with her numerous brood, were in search of. To all ap pearances, a woman was not eligible to the festivities of the park unless she carried a baby in her arms, with from two to three little ones toddling at the husband's heels. The men, as a rule, were dressed well and looked well-fed. "Just look at the bables," said a rhapsodical German, pointing to the long lines of tables and benches they'll be Social Democrats, every one of 'em. That's the way to build up a party." A low hum of conversation and occasional laughter filled the park. Beer waiters hastened here and ing "Gieich! gleich!" to impatient thirstyones. The German mother after lightening the frothy glass, would give the smallest child, not more than a year old, the

Justus Schwab, at three o'clock, was on the corner of the Park where the Brooklyn Socialists had pitched their tent and hung out the red flag, singing a new song with Gothic lustiness. Schwab had taken off his coat and rolled up his siceves to show his statuesque arms. He was very neatly dressed. It might be said that the youthful appear to be a little more on a social democratic equality with the "Citizen," if she only shared his fine clothes. Many of the men wore red ribbons in their button-holes. A big red stik flag hung from the speakers' pavillon, and a small piece of red flannel shared the place of honor in front with an American flag and a patch-work of flags of all nationalities. A big dinner-bell called the assemblage to order at 4 o'clock, but did not divert, at once, Schwab's attention from a fresh cag which had not been turned.

the present depression, and those who hope to get some office through the new organization. The first class comprises honest men of both of the old political parties, who simply think that a change would bring relief, and that at any rate they could not be worse off than they now are. They have not left their old party associations permanently, and many of them may be won back. Then there are a lot of chronic office-seekers who are coquetting with the Nationals, hoping that they may gain position. After the nominations are made they will be as likely to be found elsewhere as in the National party. Those who will actually vote the National ticket are mostly political tramps. They are men who may be employed in Syrac. so one month, and in this city or New-York the next."

"Do you expect them to elect any members of Assembly in the Onondaga Congressional District?"

"I do not think they will."

"Will they nominate a candidate for Congress?"

"I don't know. I have not heard that subject mentioned."

"Will they draw more votes from the Republibeen tapped, young Mr. Glebe, of Newark, spoke first, and young Mr. Glebe, of Newark, spoke first, and

A young Mr. Glebe, of Newark, spoke first, and dealt in German socialists.—American sympathy—battle—grantest success of the century—made the rights of labor tell—Cranky Hismarck—dissolution of the Reichstag—Prince Bismarck in his culrassier boots, sighing "If I only had 400 suns and could elect all of them to the Reichstag then I shouldn't have any more trouble." He called out three cheers at the close.

The Laborers Club then sang "I will be free;" and Osborne Ward of Brooklyn was summoned by the dimerbell to the platform. He has been travelling with Kearney and has learned how to make a political speech. He tickled the vanity of his German hearers by recting their national history in a mixture of coloquial and dictionary English going back to the days of that great monarch. "Charley-Mann," and even to a more remote period when the wandering Germanic tribes practised primitive socialism. "I don't know. I have not heard that subject mentioned."

"Will they draw more votes from the Republicans or Democrats?"

"Oh from the Democrats, An effort is being made to bring about a union of the Democrats and Nationals, with what success I do not know."

"What of the Democratic party of Onondaga County? Is it well organized?"

"On the contrary, it is badly disorganized. The Tilden men and those who are opposed to him are about evenly divided. The faction that controls the State Convention will probably control the party machinery with us."

The conversation closed with an expression of opinion by the gentleman who has been so freely quoted above that the outlook for the Republican party was anything but gloomy, and that the only requisite for success was unity. "Send the grumblers to the rear and we shall certainly carry the Legislature," said another Republican who had listened to a portion of the conversation. Z. L. W.

socialism. George Winter then made an inflammatory speech which was half a puff for his newspaper, a copy of which he occasionally brandished, and half a cry for bread or blood. He knew his hearers had read all about the Socialist success in Germany in his newspaper. Getting excited, he said: "We demand our daily bread! We demand, we don't beg." [Vociferous applause.] He recounted the persecutions which the German Socialists were enduring at Bismarck's hands, and in conclusion called for three cheers for the Social agilation and three more for his newspaper. Winter then made an inflammatory speech which

newspaper.

Schwab completed the programme by reciting a poem cailed "The Fight between King Hunger and King Mammon." A large poster, beginning "Workingmen arouse, and shake off the shackles of stavery—Follow example of your brethren in Germany," gave notice there would be a Socialistic festival at the same

[For Wrangles in the Labor Party see Second Page.]

EXPLODED BY LIGHTNING.

TOTAL DESTRUCTION OF A POWDER MAGAZINE-THREE PERSONS KILLED AND SEVERAL WOUNDED.

a triend in Philadelphia, a week ago, that the four Northwestern States of Michigan, Minnesota, Wis-POTTSVILLE, Penn., Aug. 18 .- During a storm about 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, the powder magazine of H. A. Weldy & Co., on the outskirts of this place, was struck by lightning, and a terrible explosion in three of those States (and it is likely to control immediately followed. There were 1,100 kegs of powder stored in the building which was completely demolished. The débris was scattered with terrific force in an eastwhich now bid fair to overshadow in importance erly direction, making a gap in the woods fifty feet wide. all others in pending political discussions, and in A picnic party was assembled in the woods a short disthe third-Iowa-it has not gone as far astray as tance below the magazine, and several persons were Minnesota has never allowed itself to be misled by John Wasler, a boy named Vaughu, and a son of Andrew the sophistries of the Inflationists. Its representa-Gallaghan were killed. A daughter of Win. Brazier had Other persons were injured as follows: Richard Stearns, have not been those of their constituents. "I never leg badiy cut; David Thomas, foot crushed; Henry was so much mistaken in my life in regard to public sentiment in Minnesota," said a Republican member

The house of Henry Stealey was nearly torn down, and Mr. and Mrs. Stealey both received wounds about the head. Many cattle in the vicinity were so badly injured that they had to be killed. Laffin & Rand's magazine near by, containing several hundred kegs of powder, was badly shattered, but fortunately no explosion oc-curred there. Fisher's coal breaker, 100 yards west of was neard eleven infles distant, and caused great excitement in this city. The large plate glass windows of the Pottsville Bank and of the Mountain City Bank were broken, as were also many windows in the Court House. The ceilings in a number of residences were thrown down. The house of James Galbraith, at Mount Hope, is a complete wreck. The total loss is estimated at \$45,000.

SPECULATION AND FAILURE.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 18 .- Einstein Brothers, boot and shoe dealers and manufacturers, suspended yesterday. Their limitities are estimated at \$800,000. half of which is due to Eastern creditors. The assets consist of a stock of goods, a factory, and outstanding accounts. The real estate is supposed to be heavily en cumbered. The failure is due to heavy losses in stock speculation, carried on by two members of the firm in the firm name, but in opposition to the wishes of the other members, and without their knowledge.

Attachments to the amount of \$213,791 79 have been levied against the firm.

THE TENNESSEE DEMOCRATS.

JUDGE A. S. MARKS NOMINATED FOR GOVERNOR. NASHVILLE, Tenn., Aug. 18.—The Tennessee Democratic Convention nominated Judge Albert 8. Marks, of Franklin County, for Governor on the twenty-second ballot, yesterday. The nominee is the present Chancellor of the Fourth Chancery Di-vision, having just been elected for a term of eight

A SCHOONER'S CREW SICK OFF PENSACOLA. Pensacola, Fla., Aug. 18 .- The American orig Akbar, of Machias, Me., from Cuba, is reported off sacola Bar with the mate dead, and the crew sich Pensacola Bar with the mate death, and the will be detained with fever. As any pilot boarding her will be detained at quarantine until frost appears, the pilots all refuse to bring the brig in, and it is probable the vessel will sail North. The crew of the schooner Laura Lewis has been quarantined at Fort Pickens, the vessel having come

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.

BOSTON, Aug. 18.—Riley, of Saratoga, and Kenedy, of Portland, will row at Owasco Lake August 28, for

BOSTON, Aug. 18.—O'Leary finished his 400-miles valk in 122 hours at 10:10 p. m. yesterday, having twenty min-

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., Aug. 18.—The Orange County

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Aug. 18.—The third annual session of the State Archeological Association will be held at Wooster. Ohio, Tuesday, September 13.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 18.—W. G. English, who ran killed at Sacramento, was not a delegate to the St. Louis SAN F RANCISCO, Ang.
was killed at Sacramento, was not a delogate to the St. Louis
Convention, but a real estate operator.
PROVIDENCE, R. I., Aug. 18.—Governor Van Zandt
has spontied a commission to examine the condition of the
Warwick Institution for Savings, upon which there has been

Warwick Institution to assess a heavy drain.

Boston, Aug. 18.—The grantees of the Profile and Franconia Notch Haifroad organized a company yesterday, Richard Tatt being elected president and C. H. Greenleat treasurer. The road will run through Franconia Notch, N. H.

Pittsfield, Mass., Aug. 18.—The body of Ten Eyek, the murderer, was exhibited at Chester for several hours by his father-in-law and another colored man, an admission fee of 10 cents being charged. The receipts reached \$15.

SCRASTON, Penn., Aug. 18.—A. A. Chase, Editor of The Sergision Datity Times, was alrested to-day at the instance of W. W. Scranton, general manager of the Lackawanns from and Coal Company, on a charge of malicious and defamatory libel. The case will come up for hearing on Monday.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Aug. 18.—The National Congress of Microscopiate elected the following officers reaterday: President, Dr. Ward, of New-York; vice-presidents, Drs. W. Dennis, of San Francisco, and C. M. Vorse, of Cleveland; secretary, Dr. H. Jameson, of Indianapolis; treasuret, H. P. Atwood, of Chicago.

THE SOUTHERN SCOURGE.

MORE FUNDS NEEDED.

FEVER SPREADING AT VICKSBURG AND NEW-ORLEANS, AND DECREASING ELSEWHERE.

Yellow fever is spreading in New-Orleans and is apprehended by the Health Officers.

YELLOW FEVER AND CHOLERA REPORTS.

Washington, Aug. 18 .- The following is an abstract of the yellow fever reports received during the past week at the office of the Surgeon-General of the Marine Hospital Service, under the National

New-Orleans. -Nine hundred and two cases and 232 deaths to August 17.

PORT EADS, La.—Thirty-three cases and five deaths Several people from New-Orleans and Port Eads have elected or died of yellow fever on their journey north-ward—one case at Covington, Ky., one at Cairo, and three at St. Louis are reported.

GRENADA, Miss.—One hundred and twenty-five cases and forty-seven deaths from July 25 to August 17, noon.

CAIRO.—The steamer Golden Rule passed Cairo Friday noon for Cincinnati, with two cases of yellow fever on locard. Six deaths occurred on the vessel Thursday.

VICKSBURG.—First death August 12. Rapid spread of the disease on river front August 16 and 17. HAVANA.—Ninety-nine deaths from rellow fever and tine from smallpox during week ended August 10.

CALCUTTA.-Ten deaths from cholera during week mided June 15. BOMRAY.—Twenty-five deaths from cholera during week ended June 25.

SLOWLY SPREADING IN NEW-ORLEANS. FORTY-SEVEN DEATHS IN TWENTY-FOUR HOURS-APPEALS FOR FUNDS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Aug. 18 .- The official statement of yellow fever cases is as follows: Deaths from noon vesterday to noon to-day, 47; new cases since last report, 115; total number of cases to date, 1,090; total number of deaths to date, 313. The fever is gradually but slowly dreeping along the Poplar Boulevard beyond Dunlap-st., and the side streets. It is also working up Brinkley-ave, toward the Charleston Railroad Depot. One or two cases were reported last evening on Madison-st., two squares south of Jetierson. This is the first appearance of yellow fever below Jefferson-st.

A general press dispatch says: The "Howard As-Orleans for contributions, stating that it has not a dollar in its treasury." The last report from Port lescent, and 14 deaths. The Hebrew Benevolent Association makes the following appeal: "Siekness, distress and suffering among the poor are increasing daily. Our funds are nearly exhausted. In this sad calamity we deem it our melancholy duty to appeal to the sympathies of our brethren throughout the United States for speedy aid."

LOUISVILLE A PLACE OF REFUGE. NONE OF THOSE FLYING TO THE NORTH TURNED

and Louisville will do all she can for those who road, whose rolling stock is an in decearing passengers. The cars cannot contain the people, the aisles and platforms being crowded. Louisville, Grayson, and Crab Orchard Springs, as well as the Mammoth Cave, are pronounced plague-proof by prominent physicians, and experience has certainly shown as much.

GRENADA ALMOST DEPOPULATED. ONLY THIRTY OR FORTY WELL PERSONS IN THE

four hours ended at 10 o'clock hast night there were eight deaths, being nine less than during the previous twenty-four hours. One week ago this town contained 1,200 white inhabitants, and this population is now reduced by flight and death to 200, with only thirty or forty well persons. The total numonly thirty or forty well persons. The total num-ber of deaths up to 10 o'clock last night was sixty

DYING WITHOUT ATTENDANCE. have occurred to date, and that 100 persons are sick at present. Fourteen new cases were reported yesterday. People are dying to-day without attendance, and relief is greatly needed.

reports that forty-eight cases of yellow fever were under treatment at 7 o'clock last night, and estimates the number of new cases reported to-day between fifteen and twenty. No deaths were reported tween inteen and twenty. No deaths were reported to-day. Some cases have appeared in the north-eastern part of the city. The Howard Association says the fever is Iconfined to the destitute, and that money is needed for their relief.

INCREASED PRECAUTIONS. TWENTY DAYS' QUARANTINE AT PENSACOLA-

PENSACOLA, Fla., Aug. 18.-The Board of Health now requires passengers from infected cities to be detained at quarantine twenty days instead of ten,

as heretofore.

Evansville, Ind., Aug. 18.—Quarantine regulations

have gone into effect here.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 18.—Extra precautions are being

the board proposes that they shall be kept so.
CINGINATI, Aug. 18.—Physicians have been stationed at Vernon, Ind. and Walton, Kv., and all trains on the Ohio and Mississippi, and Louisville Short Line Roads will be examined at those points. No baggage or patients whatever from points south of Louisville will be allowed to be brought to this city.
PITTSBURG, Aug. 18.—The Boath of Health decided to quarantine all boats and trains arriving from the South and West. A public meeting has been called to raise funds for sufferers in the South.

ONLY NINE NEW CASES YESTERDAY-OPPOSITION TO THE HOSPITAL ENCAMPMENT.

the twenty-four hours ended at 5 o'clock this after noon. There is a slight increase in the death rate, the deaths for the same time numbering thirteen. The decrease in the number of new cases is doubtless owing to the fact that little material is left in the infected district for the fever to work upon, all who were able having moved out. It is expected that the work of moving others to Camp Joe Williams, south of the city, will commence to-

morrow, 1,000 army tents for their accommodation hav-ing arrived to-day.

At a meeting of the Citizens' Relief Committee to-day it was represented that Peter Mitchell, owner of the land upon which it is proposed to place the encompment, and another man named Hagerty were inciting the negroes in the vicinity to oppose the pitching of tents. A sub-committee, consisting of Colonel Michael Burke, Gen-

eral Luke E. Wright, Major W. Willis and Dr. Paul Otey, was appointed to pro-ceed to the spot and learn the extent of the opposition. ceed to the spot and learn the extent of the opposition, and on their return they reported that a few whites and about forty negroes had expressed a determination to resist the formation of a camp with force. Accordingly Captain William Cameron's company, the Burf City Greys, and the McCleihan Guards, a colored company under Captain James Glass, were called upon by the committee, and, about dark, proceeded by rail to the spot selected, with instructions to pitch tents and to make other preparations for the convenience of those who wish to avail themselves of the opportunity to get out of the city.

The Citteens' Committee also empowered the chief of police to employ twenty policemon at the expense of the committee to help patrol the city, and prevent the

police to employ twenty policemon at the expense of the committee to help patrol the city and prevent the committee to help patrol the city and prevent the plunder of closed stores and residences. Business being almost entirely suspended and the workshops closed, many persons are deprived of the means of support and applications have already sheen made to the committee for food.

for food.
Yesterday there were eleven new cases of yellow lever, and cleven deaths. There have been to date about 100 cases and about twenty-six deaths. Of the cases at present about one-third are convalescent.

NEW-YORK'S SINGLE CASE. WILLIAM REILLY REMOVED TO ROSPITAL ISLAND-

THE BOARD OF HEALTH APPREHENDS NO DAN-GER OF AN EPIDEMIC.

Only one case of yellow fever has been disovered in this city, and that of a sporadic character, which no danger of contagion is apprebended. On Saturday morning William Reilly, of Fiftythird-st. and Ninth-ave., who had been reported to the Health Board on Friday as suffering from sickness the symptoms of which resembled yellow fever, was visited by sanitary inspectors, who saw annistakable evidences that the patient was in the secondary stage of the disease. Doctors Janes, Janeway and Day, of the Health Board, also visited him and made a diagnosis of the disease. The fever had diminished since the previous night, which is an unfavorable symptom, and the yellow tint of the eyes, and of spots which had broken out on the body, left no doubt of the malady. Dr. Janes telegraphed to Dr. Vanderpoel at Quarantine for a steamer, which was moored at the foot of West Fiftysecond-st.; Reilly was carried to the vessel in an ambulance, and conveyed to Hospital Island, in the Lower

The authorities had not waited, however, until Rellly's disease could be ascertained beyond a doubt, before taking effective precautions against its spreading. The house in which he lay sick was sprinkled with carbolic acid and fumigated; his clothing and that of his roommate, as well as all the woollen articles in the room, were taken to the sanitary depot in Worth-st. and fumigated with sulphurous acid, one of the most powerful of

The members of the Health Board say that there is no probability that this case, or any other, if discovered in me, can create an epidemic of the disease. Yellow fever is not communicated from the the person; the physicians bandle patients without fear, and say that patients can be carried through crowded streets without danger to others. The disease is communicated by the baggage, articles of clothing, etc., which contain poison germs, the nature of which has not been fully settled. When these articles are promptly disinfected or burned, there is no danger. Donatue, who accompanied Reilly from New-Orleans, and was his room-mate until Friday, has presented no symptoms of the scourge, and was thought yesterday to be out of danger. He was at work on Saturday, having recovered from the fatigue of his

It is beyond question that Reilly was exposed to the yellow fever at New-Orleans; that he arrived here sick, his symptoms resembling those of the incipient stage of that disease, and that Dr. J. W. stronach, when called in to see him on Friday, pronounced the disease to be distinctly marked yellow fever, and the members of the Board of Health concurred with Dr. Stronach, who was also present when the patient was examined on Saturday. But they assert that there is no cause for alarm, even if other similar cases should make their appearance. Quarantine by land against the infected cities cannot be made effective, and there is every probability that some persons will bring the seeds of the disease, which will be developed there; but if every case in regard to which there is the slightest doubt is promptly reported to the Board of Health, so that immediate precautionary measures may be adopted, there is no reason to fear the spread of the disease here, where all the climatic conditions are unfavorable to its propagation.

Dr. Vanderpoel reports that there have been on Hospital Island, this season thirty-five cases of yellow fever brought from foreign ports; of these patients only two have died. A new case was reported on Saturday. It is expected that there will be a great increase in the unmber of arrivals at Quarantine, as this is early in the season for the disease to make its appearance; but such precautions are taken in disinfecting baggage and cargoes, and in lightering goods brought in infected vessels from the Lower Bay, that no danger is apprehended of the introduction of the disease by sea. In the years when the disease came into the city from the shipping, Quarantine regulations and management were very different from those at present.

Careful inquiry was made yesterday at the various best of the city in relation to new cases of yellow best the city in relation to new cases of yellow best the city in relation to new cases of yellow. yellow fever at New-Orleans; that he arrived here sick,

and management were very different from those at present.

Careful inquiry was made yesterday at the various hospitals in the city in relation to new cases of yellow fever, but no cases in which the symptoms resembled that disease in any essential particulars could be discovered. Indeed, it was said that it would hardly be possible for a yellow fever patient to be in the care of a physician for half an hour without a roport being made to the Board of Health. No hospital would dare to receive such a patient, nor to retain one in whom yellow fever symptoms had appeared after his reception. Instances had been known where doctors, at the request of friends, had c needled the fact that patients and the small pox, but no instance had been known where such a tremendous responsibility had been assumed in the case of yellow fever. The Board of Health was in session on saturday, and the most stringout measures were adopted for detecting and dealing with the disease whenever it may appear.

AID FOR THE SUFFERERS.

AID FOR THE SUFFERERS. A subscription list was started on the Cot-

on Exchange, Friday, for the immediate relief of the sufferers by yellow fever at Granada, Miss. About \$300 was raised in a few minutes. As it is expected that subscriptions will be asked for at other times for the same purpose, only small amounts were subscribed. There were sent to the office of Mayor Ely, on Satur-

There were sent to the onice of Mayor Ety, on Saturday, the following contributions to relieve the sufferings of the victims of the yellow fever in Grenada, Miss.: Mrs. C. L. Spencer, No. 85 Fifth ave., \$500, K. M. K., \$2: L. U. C., \$2: Dodge, Cammeyer & Co., \$25; Mr. and Mrs. John J. Morris, \$10; Jacob L. Hallett, \$1; A. W. Greene, \$1; Matthew Clark, \$2; Messrs. Ryerson & Brown, \$3: James Richard, \$2; John Jonos, \$4. Contributions sent to the Mayor's office are forwarded immediately.

CARRYING MAILS ON FREIGHT TRAINS. CAIRO, Aug. 18 .- The Chicago, St. Louis and New-Orleans Railway have discontinued through passenger trains, and will carry the mails on local freight trains.

CRIMES AND CASUALTIES-BY TELEGRAPH. CINCINNATI, Aug. 18.—James Gilmore, who absorded with \$13,000 last month, was arrested yesterday. SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 18.—The loss by Friday's ood at Eureka, Nev., is about \$60,000. No lives were lost. BOSTON, Aug. 18.—John Frere, of Jersey City, ras knocked from a Roston and Albany freight train last night

CHICAGO, Aug. 18.—All the jewelry stolen from he Palmer House Friday has been recovered. Charles yoodward, one of the thieves, was also captured SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Aug. 18.—Warren, a son of Thaddeus Wilbur, and George, son of Josiah Clark, eight and ten years of age, were drowned yesterday in Miller's River, at Erving, Mass.

Erving, Mass.

Mil.WAUKEE, Aug. 18.—John Chickley was arrested yesterday on a warrant charging him with having uttered forged notes of lawful money of the Dominion, in Packenham, Lamank County, One.

CHICAGO, Aug. 18.—According to a dispatch to the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company, the loss by the burning of its two freight houses at East St. Louis Friday night is only \$30,000, which is fully covered by insurance in the Royal of Laverpool.

RICHMOND, Va., Aug. 18.—The damages caused by the late heavy rains on the Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac Railroad have been repaired, and yesterday trains began running regularly.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Aug. 18.—The railroad running from Brockton to Corry, Penn., and known as the "Cross Cut." was to-day sold, together with all its equipments, to William E. Lewis, of this city, for \$75,000. The original cost of the road was over \$1,200,000. TRENTON, N. J., Aug. 18.—James MacDonald was

day, while engaged in drawing wire on one of the blocks. His shirt accidentally caught on a wire block which makes misely revolutions a minute, and he was huried around several times before the block could be stopped. TRENTON, N. J., Aug. 18.—The body of a man, partly covered with bushes, was found on the farm of Bichard Perrine, near Cranberry. N. J., yesterday. His skull was crushed in, and there was as builet-note in his needs back of his oars. There was also a large cut across the throat. He had been well dressed, but his clothes were badly torn. He was about thirty-five years of ago; his head was bald, and he wore chin whiskers.

JOHN E. LEET INSANE.

STRANGE MANIA OF THE NOTORIOUS WIT-NESS.

DISCHARGING A REVOLVER THROUGH A HOTEF

DOOR-ARRESTED BY THE POLICE-HIS REASONS FOR HIS ACTS.

John E. Leet, of New-Orleans, who has been testifying before the Potter Investigating Committee at its last two sessions, was arrested at the Astor House last night for firing three shots through his room door at the clerk and others, who responded to his rings at the bell. He was taken to the Twenty-seventh Precinct Station House. There he told a strange story of wandering about the city to avoid the persecution of those who, he says, are determined to kill him. He is evidently insane.

DELUSIONS OF AN EXCITED BRAIN.

A carelessly dressed man stepped into the Astor House office about 9 o'clock last evening, and entered his name on the register, in a bold. free hand as "John E. Leet, Orleans." He was of medium stature, with dark tache and imperial. There was nothing in his appearance or manner to attract attention. Even the clerk at the first reading of his pet-bagger who has been unfolding to the Potter Committee the secrets of Louisiana statesmanship and the devious methods of himself and his quondam triend Anderson. He was assigned, therefore, without any cere

mony, to room No. 225, and he paid \$1 50 for his night's

About twenty minutes later he astonished the night clerk, Isaac Vonleer, by a violent ringing of his beil. A waiter was sent up to see what was wanted by the occu pant of No. 225. The boy rapped at the door, but got no response. He knocked louder, and then tried the door, This seemed to arouse some one within, for Mr. Leet's voice was heard hoarsely muttering oaths, and he bawled out: "I am watched by a reporter; there is a gang of them pursuing me. You must go after the Chief of Police; I demand protection from these spies who are dogging me and who want to blow my brains out." The night clerk was at a loss to understand what should make a man talk so wildly. He thought the boy could not have reported things aright. So he at once sent another hall-boy to inquire about the strange man, who at intervals still continued to ring the bell spasmod-ically. The second boy soon came down, with a pale, around in his room, cursing, and refusing to open his door or say what he wanted. He still repeated that some one was after him to blow his brains out. The boy had persisted in having him open the door, when Mr. Leet swore at him and the boy dis-tinctly heard him cock a pistol. He held no longer parley with the aggressive guest, but rushed down to the office. In company with Officer McWilliams, who is in regular attendance at the hotel, Mr. Vonleer went up to the room. They found the door closed, the transom being open. They could hear a man tramping about inside. Then this abort conversation took place:

Mr. Vonleer--What is the matter! Why are you ringing the bel! I what can we do for you!

Mr. Leet--Somebody is following me; I want protection.

The Clerk-Unlock your door, then; step out into the

tion.

The Clerk—Unlock your door, then; step out into the hall, so that we can talk with you.

Mr. Leet—I won't come out; I know who you are watching for me; d—n you, take that.

To the great surprise of the men in the hall, a bullet came crashing through the door and imbedded itself in the opposite wall. No further persuasive overtures were ventured upon, but a messenger was sent at once to the Twent-seventh Precinct, and Captain Saunders and three officers arrived. They joined the clerk and Officer McWilliams in the hall. Leet was evidently listening intently to every movement outside, but had given no sign of life in the meantime. The officers surrounded the door, taking care, however, to keep out of range of any shots. Again the parley began. Mr. Vonleer repeated his assurances that friends were outside and asked him to open the door. The only reply was a curse and the rapid discharge of two shots from a revolver, which came through the door in nearly the same place as the other bullet.

The officers were preparing to beat down the door and rush in in a body when the door was unlocked, cantiously opened and a man's head appeared. When Mr. Leet saw the officers' uniforms, he threw the door wide open, cast the platol which he had in his hand upon the floor and came out with his hands raised as if in supplication. He quietly delivered himself, saying nothing in justification of his strange conduct, and was removed tot be Church Street Station.

LEET'S STORY OF HIS TROUBLE. About midnight a TRIBUNE reporter, who had seen Leet all the time that he was giving testimony before the Potter Committee, called at the New Church Street Police Station to see him. He was asked what was the matter, and how he had

found his way into that place.
"You see," he answered, "it's all the result of this investigation. I was persuaded by that man Gibson to "You see," be answered, "It's all the result of this investigation. I was persuaded by that man Gibson to come on here and testify, under the promise that I could tell just the things he wanted me to tell, and which I agreed to, and that I shouldn't have to tell anything else. And then I understood that I should get a sketch of my life in ahead of my testimony, so that I shouldn't appear as a scoundrel; but they wouldn't let me. And then Butler acted a curious part; he was in the conspiracy, and his cross-examination confused me about dates, and I got all mixed up, and got mad and said things I was sorry for. You see they want to make out that every one of the Louisians crowd were — rasadis; I thought I could show them that I wasn't one, but the newspapers didn't half report me, and I couldn't make myself appear as I knew I was, an honeat man, and it nearly drove me mad, when I realized it. And then to add to all, I have a wife and two little children, whom I love dearly. Have you children? Then you don't know how I felt when I learned one of them had malarial fever. And then I heard of the yellow fever all around where they are living, and that it was attacking young native children, and when I was before the committee on Thursday I was thinking of mychild more than I was of what the committee was asking me, and sometimes I got mixed all up, but Butler had no mercy. I have since heard that my child is better, but I don't know that that is true; pernaps it is only to relieve my mind."

Tears were in the man's eyes all the time he was speaking, and they fell on his cheeks as he added: "I hadn't the money to send for them, and I dun't dare to ask for any for fear it would be said I was taking money for my evidence or to suppress evidence; and now, if they die, I will have killed them by coming before this committee."

"How came you to go to the Astor House last night!"

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"How came you to go to the Astor House last night !"
was asked.

"I'll tell you. Before I went before the committee I was staying with friends whom I don't care to name. Then after I testified the first day I didn't want to go back, and I inquired for a lodging-house near the Post Office. Gibson advised me, and I went to the Belmont. Well. the rooms didn't suit me, and I changed once or twice, and "—in a whisper—"I was all the time shadowed. People would point me out to others, and then they would watch me and follow me around. I couldn't sleep; and the next night, Tuursday, I was up all night reading the letters I was going to introduce before the committee. I had sent down to the express office for the the box containing them, which had been sent by express from New-Orleans. Some of them were very amusing, more so to me than they were to you when you heard them read, for I knew all the circumstances; and I laughed over them. Friday night I ought to have, gone down to Staten Island to my friend's, but I was tirred and wanted to alsep—(wearily)—oh, if I could only have slept! But I couldn't sleep, and in the morning I was almost wild. Then I went into a bar-room just this side of the Belmont and told the bartender that I was nervous and wanted something. He said. 'Pli fax you all right,' and mixed a very curious cocktail. He wouldn't tell me what was in it, and it affected me strangely. I've thought since it was poisoned. There are those who want to kill me, for fear of what I may say before the committee. Orders might come from New-Orleans, or from Washington, or perhaps from the Custom House, to have me put out of the way. There are so many ways in which a man can be killed so that it will appear like suited. Then I went down to Staten Island and passed the day and hast night; but I felt sick; there were pains in my bones, and my head was queer, and all from the effects of that strange cocktail."

"Why did you return to New-York to-day "
"Wh

souldn't had the sleep any since the history is sleep. I haven't sleep any since the history what was the "Why didn't you sleep then quietly; what was the "Why didn't you sleep then quietly; what was the

"Why didn't you sieep then quietly; what was the matter!"

"The same conspirators who have been following me all around tracked me there, and I determined to raise such a row that I never can be assassinated now without people hearing of it. They came round my door and track to get in. I gave them fair warning and then I fired. First a fellow came up calling himself a hotel clerk; I took it for granted he was telling the truth. Then in a minute up came another, and I knew he was lying, and I shot at him through the door.

The suggestion was made to the sergeant in charge that the prisoner was a fit subject for a stiful physician and caureful treatment. It was stated in reply that he would of the corridor for the night.

true to its principles, has great reason to hope for continued success.

General Averill estimates the wheat crop of Minnesota for this year at about thirty million bushels. The average yield to the acre is about two-thirds as great as usual, but the increased average will bring the total up to about the amount named. A yield equal to that of last year would have made the crop fifty million bushels. The proportion of No. I wheat will be much smaller than usual, and will come chiefly from the northern part of the State where the weather was, on the whole, favorable for ripening the grain. This was a very fortunate circumstance, because the greater part of the immense immigration into the State this year and last, has gone into the northern counties, along the lines of the Northern Pacific and St. Paul and Pacific Railroads. The loss of his first crop is a very serious matter to the new settler. The injury to the crops has extended over Wisconsin and Northern Iowa, but nowhere will it produce such soffering as was caused by the grasshopper raids of a few years ago. The locusts destroyed all crops, in some instances leaving not a green thing. This year in those regions where the wheat was most injured by the long-continued damp weather and severe storms, the potatoes, oats, rye and grass are abundant.

The manufacturing district of Minneapolis, devas-I presume not. I expect he will have the con

sion. I said, a few minutes ago, that before the changes in the New-York Custom House there were many Republicans who were feeling very ugly. There will be men next Winter who will either have votes in the Legislature or will control them and

CALLS FROM NEW-ORLEANS AND GRENADA-YELLOW

Vicksburg, but is decreasing elsewhere. Aid is much needed at New-Orleans, Memphis and Grenada, Miss. Rigid quarantine has been established at several places, and travel is seriously interrupted. The single case in this city has been removed, and no danger

OFFICIAL REPORTS FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD

24.

CINGINNATI.—One death—a young woman, living in a house where baggage believed to be from New-Orleans was stored—from a fever resembling yellow fever. A similar case of fever has been developed in the same ueighborhood. The John D. Porter, from New-Orleans, had four deaths from yellow fever before passing Curcinnati (Friday) for Pittsburg; she then had several cases on board. A man who left the Porter at Louisville and went to Cincinnati by rail was sent to the hospital with fever on the 13th.

Cause. The stensor Golden Pole person College Fields.

MEMPHIS.—The disease has spread rapidly since August 13, but is not of a malignant type.

MATANZAS.—Decrease in yellow fever during week nded August 9.

Reports from other places indicate good health.

IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

sociation publishes an appeal to the citizens of New-Eads shows 35 cases of yellow fever, 15 conva-

AWAY. LOUISVILLE, Ky., Aug. 18.-Many persons from yellow fever cities are arriving here. On Friday \$1,000 was subscribed for the Grenada sufferers. The Galt House announces nominal rates for those who are compelled to leave their homes on account of the yellow fever, and if the number coming here continues large all the hotels will do the same. Although there are over 500 persons here from the estricken cities no fear is felt of the disease breaking out here. There will be no quarantine, and Louisville will do all she can lot the South is come. The only avenue of escape from the South is the Louisville, Nashville and Great Southern Railroad, whose rolling stock is all in use carrying passon, whose rolling stock is all in use carrying passon, whose rolling stock is all in use carrying passon.

TOWN-FLIGHT OF THE WHITE CITIZENS. GRENADA, Miss., Ang. 18.—The scenes in this olague-stricken town beggar description. Entire families have been prostrated and swept away in a few brief hours. There were only nine new cases yesterday, there being so little material left to work upon. The deaths are all old cases. Mr. M. Freedman and wife, from New-Orleans, bound for New-York, were put off the train this morning. Both had cases of well-developed vellow-fever. During the twenty-four hours ended at 10 o'clock last night there were

MEMPHIS, Aug. 18 .- A dispatch to The Avalanche from Grenada to-night says that sixty-five deaths

ABOUT SIXTY CASES AT VICKSBURG.

MONEY NEEDED FOR THE DESTITUTE. VICKSBURG, Miss., Aug. 18 .- The Health Officer

NO QUARANTINE AT LOUISVILLE-PHILADELPHIA

taken by the Board of Health of this city to protect the citizens from the danger of an epidemic. They have ordered the daily cleaning of the streets along the river, and the washing out of the inlets. The streets of the city were never in better condition than at present, and the board proposes that they shall be kept so.

A BETTER FEELING AT MEMPHIS.

MEMPHIS, Aug. 18 .- To-day, the first Sabboth since the stampede which reduced the population of our city nearly one-half, was quiet and gloomy, notwithstanding the clear sky and warm sun. Visitors to the infected district report the outlook more encouraging, there having been only nine new cases reported for